

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]An inorganic oxide colloidal particle embellished with a chain macromolecule compound which introduces a radical polymerization initiator which has a different electric charge from this colloidal particle into the surface of an inorganic oxide colloidal particle which has a negative charge or positive charge which carried out mono dispersion into an organic solvent, adds, subsequently polymerizes a polymerization nature monomer, and is obtained.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application]This invention relates to the inorganic oxide colloidal particle embellished with the chain macromolecule compound.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]Conventionally, the inorganic oxide particle by which surface treatment was carried out has high demand for the use as a filler for raising the surface slippage of synthetic resin films, such as magnetic tape, etc., and various research and development are done. . For example, were processed by JP,H2-1090,B with silylation reagents, such as Silang of the open chain compound of low molecular weight, or aromatic compounds. The powdered silica which can be homogeneously distributed to an organic solvent is proposed, and the silica particle which was embellished with the multipoint knot-pattern Polymer Division silylation reagent and in which re dispersion is homogeneously possible to an organic solvent is proposed at JP,H3-271114,A.

[0003]However, the silica particle processed with said multipoint knot-pattern Polymer Division silylation reagent or the silylation reagent with a short chain of low molecular weight has the problem that adhesion with a synthetic resin is bad when using it as a filler of a synthetic resin film, and a silica particle drops out easily.

[0004]Although the trial which embellishes the particle surfaces, such as silica and titanium oxide, with a high molecular compound by a grafting reaction is also performed, about the inorganic oxide colloidal particle embellished with the chain macromolecule compound in which mono dispersion is possible by water or the organic solvent, it is not yet known.

[0005]

[Objects of the Invention]Mono dispersion is homogeneously possible for the purpose of

this invention to water or various organic solvents, and there is in providing the inorganic oxide colloidal particle embellished with the chain macromolecule compound of the single point knot pattern excellent in stability.

[0006]

[Summary of Invention]The inorganic oxide colloidal particle of this invention introduces the radical polymerization initiator which has a different electric charge from this colloidal particle into the surface of the inorganic oxide colloidal particle which has the negative charge or positive charge which carried out mono dispersion into the organic solvent, Subsequently, it is the inorganic oxide colloidal particle which adds, polymerizes a polymerization nature monomer and is obtained and which was embellished with the chain macromolecule compound.

[0007]

[Detailed Description of the Invention]In this invention, as an inorganic oxide colloidal particle, Usually, the inorganic oxide colloidal particle which has the negative charge or positive charge known can be used, For example, SiO_2 , aluminum 2O_3 , TiO_2 , ZrO_2 , SiO_2 andaluminum 2O_3 besides oxide colloidal particles, such as Fe_2O_3 , Compound inorganic oxide colloidal particles, such as $\text{SiO}_2\text{-B}_2\text{O}_3$, TiO_2 and CeO_2 , SnO_2 and Sb_2O_5 , SiO_2 andaluminum 2O_3 and TiO_2 , TiO_2 , CeO_2 , SiO_2 , are illustrated. It is also possible to use inorganic colloid particles, such as MgF_2 and CaF_2 .

[0008]Using the multiple oxide sol indicated to Tokuganhei3-83578 which applied previously also has a desirable applicant of an application concerned as a colloidal solution containing the above-mentioned compound inorganic oxide colloidal particle. That is, the colloidal particle in this multiple oxide sol has solid acid, and, moreover, its specific surface area is large at porosity. Therefore, it is because it is easy for the colloidal particle surface concerned to introduce the radical polymerization initiator which has a different electric charge from a colloidal particle and the electrostatic interaction of the colloidal particle surface and said polymerization initiator becomes strong.

[0009]Such multiple oxide sol adds simultaneously the silicate of an alkaline metal, and an alkali soluble inorganic compound in pH ten or more alkaline aqueous solutions, for example, and is manufactured by making a colloidal particle generate without controlling the pH of this reaction mixture.

[0010]More than 10 m²/g of especially the specific surface area of the inorganic oxide colloidal particle used by this invention is [more than 3 m²/g] preferred. In order to consider it as the organic solvent dispersion colloid solution of a request of the colloid solution manufactured by the aforementioned method, it can prepare carrying out

solvent substitution using ultrafiltration membrane etc. with a conventional method. As for the mean particle diameter of this inorganic oxide colloidal particle, it is desirable for there to be 1000 nm or less in the range of 7-800 nm preferably.

[0011]As a radical polymerization initiator of this invention, it is 2,2'-azobis (2-methyl-N-phenyl propionamidin) dihydrochloride, 2, and 2'-azobis as a radical polymerization initiator which has positive charge, [N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-methylpropionamidin] Dihydrochloride, 2, and 2'-azobis [N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylpropionamidin] Dihydrochloride, 2, and 2'-azobis [The 2-methyl- N -(phenylmethyl)- propionamidin] Dihydrochloride, 2, and 2'-azobis [The 2-methyl- N -(2-propenyl)- propionamidin] Dihydrochloride, 2, and 2'-azobis (2-methylpropionamidin) dihydrochloride, 2, and 2'-azobis [N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methylpropionamidin] Dihydrochloride, 2, and 2'-azobis [2-(5-methyl-2-imidazoline 2-yl) propane] Dihydrochloride, 2, and 2'-azobis [2-(2-imidazoline 2-yl) propane] Dihydrochloride, 2, and 2'-azobis [2-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro 1H-1, 3-diazepine 2-yl) propane] Dihydrochloride, 2, and 2'-azobis [2-(3,4,5,6-tetrahydro pyrimidine-2-yl) propane] Dihydrochloride, 2, and 2'-azobis [2-(5-hydroxy-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro pyrimidine-2-yl) propane] Dihydrochloride, 2, 2'-azobis [2 · [1-(2-hydronalium KIECHIRU)-2-imidazoline 2-yl] Propane] dihydrochloride etc. can use the usual azo polymerization initiator. As a radical polymerization initiator which has a negative charge, 4,4'-azobis (4-cyanovaleric acid), potassium persulfate, ammonium persulfate, etc. can be used.

[0012]The polymerization nature monomer used for this invention should just be what produces a radical polymerization. For example, ethylene, propylene, styrene, VCM/PVC, a vinylidene chloride, Vinyl acetate, methyl methacrylate, acrylic acid, methyl acrylate, Monomers, such as acrylonitrile, acrylamide, butadiene, isoprene, chloroprene, methyl cyanoacrylate, N-vinyl car BAZORU, N-vinyl pyrrolidone, an acrolein, and nitroethylene, can be mentioned. the above-mentioned monomer -- independence -- or it combines and a chain macromolecule compound is made to generate a polymerization or by carrying out copolymerization

[0013]Next, how to embellish the above-mentioned inorganic oxide colloidal particle with a chain macromolecule compound is explained. To the colloidal solution containing the inorganic oxide colloidal particle which has the negative charge or positive charge which carried out mono (dispersion into the organic solvent suitable for polymerizing introduction and a monomer. The radical polymerization initiator which has a different electric charge from this colloidal particle dissolved in water or an organic solvent is added, and the polymerization initiator is introduced by an electrostatic interaction on

the surface of a colloidal particle. The range of 0.1 to 10 weight section is suitable for the addition rate of a polymerization initiator to oxide 100 weight section of a colloidal particle.

[0014]Subsequently, said polymerization nature monomer is added to the above-mentioned colloidal solution, and a polymerization reaction is performed by the usual methods, such as heating this colloidal solution at 40-90 °C. Thus, the inorganic oxide colloidal particle dispersion colloid solution embellished with the chain macromolecule compound of the single point knot pattern is obtained. Carrier fluid of the embellished inorganic oxide colloidal particle can be used as an organic solvent, water, or these mixed solvents by whether the chain macromolecule compound to embellish is hydrophobicity or it is hydrophilic nature.

[0015]The number average molecular weight of the grown-up chain macromolecule compound is in the range of 1,000-200,000, and it is still more preferred 5,000-150,000, and that it is especially in the range of 10,000-100,000. Since the chain is short when a number average molecular weight is smaller than 1,000, by making into a filler the inorganic compound colloidal particle embellished with such a compound, when it is added and used for a synthetic resin, adhesion with a synthetic resin is bad, and what is called an anchor effect is not acquired. When a number average molecular weight is larger than 200,000, since the monodisperse nature to an organic solvent worsens and floc of the inorganic oxide colloidal particle embellished increases, it is not preferred.

[0016]In order to stabilize a colloidal solution on the occasion of a polymerization reaction, it is desirable to introduce into the terminal of a chain macromolecule compound the monomer or chain transfer agent which has an electric charge of a colloidal particle and a same sign. This is because mono dispersion can be carried out in the state where it was stabilized in the solvent, without the high molecular compound introduced into this colloidal particle repelling each other, and a colloidal particle condensing.

[0017]The high molecular compound which has not been combined with an unreacted monomer and the colloidal particle surface is extracted and removed from this colloidal solution after the end of a polymerization reaction. If solvent substitution is performed by the method which can also consider it as the powder of the inorganic oxide colloidal particle embellished with the chain macromolecule compound if it evaporates and the solvent of the colloidal solution concerned is removed, and is usually performed, The colloidal solution containing the inorganic oxide colloidal particle embellished with the chain macromolecule compound which makes a desired organic solvent carrier fluid can also be prepared.

[0018]As for the quantity of the chain macromolecule compound which embellishes an inorganic oxide colloidal particle, in this invention, it is desirable that it is in the range of 0.5 to 30 weight section to this colloidal particle 100 weight section. Even if the quantity of a high molecular compound adds as a filler the inorganic oxide colloidal particle embellished with less than 0.5 weight sections to a synthetic resin etc., a desired anchor effect is not acquired. When exceeding 30 weight sections, the layer of the chain macromolecule compound formed on the surface of a colloidal particle only becomes dense, there is no change in an anchor effect, and it is not economical.

[0019]

[Example]

[Working example 1] Under a nitrogen atmosphere, at the room temperature, churning was continued for 2 hours and 2000 g of colloidal solutions (made in catalyst Chemical Industry, 5 % of the weight of silica concentration) containing a silica colloid particle with a mean particle diameter of 650 nm which makes ethanol carrier fluid were deaerated. The solution which dissolved 0.5 g of 2,2'-azobis (2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride in the methanol 24.5g at this was added.

[0020]Subsequently, holding this colloidal solution at 60 **, 80 g of styrene which carried out distillation under reduced pressure was added over 3 hours, and the 3-mel cult pro Rion acid 3.0g was added to this after the end of addition, and also it agitated for 15 minutes. Subsequently, it cools to 10 ** promptly, and in addition, the reaction was stopped by extracting an unreacted monomer and polymer of isolation, agitating 500 ml of diethylether to this. Then, this mixed liquor was settled and the ether layer was removed.

[0021]The colloidal solution containing the silica colloid particles which the repetition line removed the unreacted material 3 times, and were embellished with polystyrene in this operation was obtained. Subsequently, this colloidal solution in ultrafiltration membrane (cera flow by the Nihon Millipore Limited). Solvent substitution was carried out, it condensed, adding isopropyl alcohol, and the colloidal solution containing the silica colloid particles embellished with the polystyrene which makes carrier fluid 15% of the weight of isopropyl alcohol as an oxide was obtained.

[0022]Thus, about the prepared colloidal solution, measurement and observation of description as shown below were performed.

(1) After drying the colloidal particle separated with the specific surface area ultracentrifuge of the inorganic oxide colloidal particle at 150 ** for 24 hours, it measured with the BET adsorption method.

(2) The mean-particle-diameter colloidal particle of the inorganic oxide colloidal

particle was diluted with each solvent, and it measured using the dynamic-light-scattering size distribution measuring device (Nozaki: NICOMP-370).

[0023]

(3) Coefficient of variation of an inorganic oxide colloidal particle (CV value)

It measured with the measuring device same as the above. However, CV value=(standard deviation/mean particle diameter) x100 It is by [%].

(4) Loss in quantity of 150-1000 ** was calculated as a quantity of an ornamentation high molecular compound by the thermo gravity analysis apparatus about the sample which dried the particles obtained by an ultracentrifuge separating the rate colloidal particle of an ornamentation high molecular compound at 150 ** for 20 hours.

[0024](5) The stability colloidal solution of the colloidal particle was settled for one week, and it observed by viewing.

O ... What ↓ precipitation is not regarded as ↓ ** ... What ↓ precipitation is regarded as for a while ↓ x ... The colloidal particle which obtained it by carrying out reduced pressure drying of the thing (6) redispersibility colloidal solution in which a lot of precipitation is seen was again distributed to the original solvent, the colloidal solution of 10 % of the weight of concentration was prepared, and visual observation was similarly carried out about stability.

[0025]The preparation conditions of a colloidal solution are shown in Table 1, and the description of colloidal solutions, such as the above-mentioned measurement result and an evaluation result, is shown in Table 2.

[0026][Working example 2] Under a nitrogen atmosphere, at the room temperature, churning was continued for 2 hours and 2000 g of colloidal solutions (5 % of the weight of oxide concentration) containing a silica alumina multiple oxide colloidal particle with a mean particle diameter of 500 nm which makes ethanol carrier fluid were deaerated. Holding this colloidal solution at 60 **, after adding to this the liquid which dissolved 2.0 g of 2,2'-azobis (2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride in the methanol 38g, 130 g of styrene which carried out distillation under reduced pressure is added over 3 hours, and it is 3-mol cult propionic acid to this after the end of addition. 3.0 g was added and also it agitated for 15 minutes.

[0027]Subsequently, it cools to 10 ** promptly, and in addition, the reaction was stopped by extracting an unreacted monomer and polymer of isolation, agitating 500 ml of diethylether to this. Then, this mixed liquor was settled and the ether layer was removed. The stable colloidal solution containing the silica alumina multiple oxide colloidal particle which the repetition line removed the unreacted material 3 times, and was embellished with polystyrene in this operation was obtained.

[0028]Subsequently, this colloidal solution in ultrafiltration membrane (cera flow by the Nihon Millipore Limited). Solvent substitution was carried out, it condensed, adding n-butanol, and the stable colloidal solution containing the silica alumina multiple oxide colloidal particle embellished with the polystyrene which makes carrier fluid 15% of the weight of n-butanol as an oxide was obtained. The adjustment condition and description of this colloidal solution are shown in Table 1 and 2.

[0029]The scanning electron micrograph of the colloidal particle embellished with the chain macromolecule compound obtained in working example 2 is shown in drawing 1, and the scanning electron micrograph of the colloidal particle before being embellished is shown in drawing 2. In drawing 1, when re dispersion of the colloidal particle embellished with the chain macromolecule compound which seems to condense was carried out into the solvent, the stable colloidal solution in which the colloidal particle carried out mono dispersion was obtained.

[0030][Working example 3] Under a nitrogen atmosphere, at the room temperature, churning was continued for 2 hours and 2000 g of colloidal solutions (10 % of the weight of oxide concentration) containing a silica alumina multiple oxide colloidal particle with a mean particle diameter of 400 nm which makes ethanol carrier fluid were deaerated. It is 2 and 2'-azobis to this, [2-(5-hydroxy-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro pyrimidine-2-yl) propanol 1660 g of methyl methacrylate which carried out distillation under reduced pressure while holding this colloidal solution at 70 **, after adding the liquid which dissolved 3.8 g of dihydrochloride in the methanol 22g is added over 5 hours, and it is 3-mel cult propionic acid to this after the end of addition. 6.7 g was added and also it agitated for 1 hour.

[0031]Subsequently, it cools to 10 ** promptly, and in addition, the reaction was stopped by extracting an unreacted monomer and polymer of isolation, agitating 500 ml of diethylether to this. Then, this mixed liquor was settled and the ether layer was removed. The stable colloidal solution containing the silica alumina multiple oxide colloidal particle by which the 3 times repetition line was embellished with poly methyl methacrylate in this operation was obtained.

[0032]Subsequently, this colloidal solution in ultrafiltration membrane (cera flow by the Nihon Millipore Limited). Solvent substitution was carried out, it condensed, adding ethylene glycol, and the stable colloidal solution containing the silica alumina multiple oxide colloidal particle embellished with the poly methyl methacrylate which makes carrier fluid 30% of the weight of ethylene glycol as an oxide was obtained. The adjustment condition and description of this colloidal solution are shown in Table 1 and 2.

[0033][Working example 4] Under a nitrogen atmosphere, at the room temperature, churning was continued for 2 hours and 5000 g of colloidal solutions (2 % of the weight of oxide concentration) containing a silica boron multiple oxide colloidal particle with a mean particle diameter of 180 nm which makes methanol carrier fluid were deaerated. It is 2 and 2'-azobis to this, [2-(2-imidazoline 2-yl) propanol adding 2.1 g of 3-mercaptopropionic acid to this, and adding 90 g of vinyl acetate which subsequently carried out distillation under reduced pressure over 2 hours, holding this colloidal solution at 50 **, after adding the liquid which dissolved 4.8 g of dihydrochloride in the methanol 72.2g, -- after the end of addition -- it agitated for 30 minutes.

[0034]Subsequently, it cools to 10 ** promptly, and in addition, the reaction was stopped by extracting an unreacted monomer and polymer of isolation, agitating 700 ml of diethylether to this. Then, this mixed liquor was settled and the ether layer was removed. The stable colloidal solution containing the silica alumina multiple oxide colloidal particle by which the 3 times repetition line was embellished with polyvinyl acetate in this operation was obtained.

[0035]Subsequently, this colloidal solution in ultrafiltration membrane (cera flow by the Nihon Millipore Limited). Solvent substitution was carried out, it condensed, adding ethylene glycol, and the stable colloidal solution containing the silica boron multiple oxide colloidal particle embellished with the polyvinyl acetate which makes carrier fluid 30% of the weight of ethylene glycol as an oxide was obtained. The adjustment condition and description of this colloidal solution are shown in Table 1 and 2.

[0036][Working example 5] Under a nitrogen atmosphere, at the room temperature, churning was continued for 2 hours and 2500 g of colloidal solutions (3 % of the weight of oxide concentration) containing a titania silica alumina multiple oxide colloidal particle with a mean particle diameter of 220 nm which makes ethanol carrier fluid were deaerated. Holding this colloidal solution at 65 **, after adding to this the liquid which dissolved 3.9 g of 2,2'-azobis (2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride in the methanol 25g, adding the mixed liquor of 44.1 g of solution (36 % of the weight of solids concentration) of the sodium allylsulfonate which carried out distillation under reduced pressure to the acrylic acid 34.7g which carried out distillation under reduced pressure to this over 2 hours -- after the end of addition -- it agitated for 15 minutes.

[0037]Subsequently, it cooled to 10 ** promptly, and in addition, it washed, adding methanol in ultrafiltration membrane (Asahi Chemical Industry make: SIP-1013), agitating methanol to this, and the reaction was stopped by removing an unreacted monomer and polymer of isolation. Then, the stable colloidal solution containing the

titania silica alumina multiple oxide colloidal particle which condenses until it becomes 20% of the weight of concentration as an oxide, and makes methanol carrier fluid and which was embellished with poly sodium allylsulfonate-polyacrylic acid was obtained. The preparation conditions and description of a colloidal solution are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

[0038][Working example 6] Under a nitrogen atmosphere, at the room temperature, churning was continued for 2 hours and 3300 g of colloidal solutions (1 % of the weight of oxide concentration) containing an antimony silica boron multiple oxide colloidal particle with a mean particle diameter of 31 nm which makes ethanol carrier fluid were deaerated. The liquid which dissolved 1.23 g of 2,2'-azobis (2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride in the methanol 34.8g at this. Having added 5.8 g of 3-mercaptopropionic acid, and holding this colloidal solution at 55 **, it added over 4 hours and 35 g of methacrylic acid 2 hydroxyethyl which carried out distillation under reduced pressure to this was agitated after the end of addition for further 1 hour.

[0039]Subsequently, it cooled to 10 ** promptly, and in addition, it washed, adding water in ultrafiltration membrane (Asahi Chemical Industry make: SIP-1013), agitating a lot of water to this, and the reaction was stopped by removing an unreacted monomer and polymer of isolation. Then, the stable colloidal solution containing the antimony silica boron multiple oxide colloidal particle which condenses until it becomes 20% of the weight of concentration as an oxide, and makes water carrier fluid and which was embellished with polymethacrylic acid 2 hydroxyethyl was obtained. The preparation conditions and description of a colloidal solution are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

[0040]

[Table 1]

[0041]

[Table 2]

Amount stability redispersibility working example 1 of description solids concentration particle diameter CV value ornamentation of a colloidal solution 15wt% 670nm 9.1% 3.7wt% O ** working example 2 15 720 7.8 14.9 O O working example 3 30 480 9.3. 17.3 O O working example 4 30 230 10.1 28.6 O O working example 5 20 280 20.9 8.9 O O working example 6 2045 24.4 10.1 O O[0042]

[Effect]Since it distributes homogeneously to almost all organic solvents, alcohol, ketone, ether, aromatic hydrocarbon, aliphatic hydrocarbon, etc. can be used for the

inorganic oxide colloidal particle embellished with the chain macromolecule compound of this invention as a reacting agent with the filler for refining of various resin, and various resin, etc.

[0043] Since especially this inorganic oxide colloidal particle has a long chain, when it is used as an additive agent (filler) to a synthetic resin, it can demonstrate the anchor effect outstanding in the synthetic resin, and can raise the functionality of a synthetic resin to the maximum extent. In addition, fillers for support, such as prevention from electrification, prevention from blocking, an organic matter, coloring matter, or metal, cosmetics, a toner, the hand of textiles, waterproofness. Or it is suitable even if it uses it for uses, such as auxiliary agents, such as additive agents for improvement, such as opposite friction nature, lubricant, a lubricating agent, and a defoaming agent, a filler for paints, a hard court agent of resin, and a slide nature grant agent of a steel plate.

特開平5-287213

(43) 公開日 平成5年(1993)11月2日

(51) Int. Cl. ²	識別記号	序内整理番号	F I	技術表示箇所
C 0 9 C 3/10	P B X	6904-4 J		
C 0 1 B 33/12		A 7038-4 G		
33/149		7038-4 G		
33/18	C	7038-4 G		
C 0 1 G 1/00	Z			

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全 6 頁) 最終頁に続く

(21) 出願番号 特願平4-118236

(22) 出願日 平成4年(1992)4月11日

特許法第30条第1項適用申請有り 平成3年10月15日
 社團法人高分子学会発行の「第40回高分子討論会高分子
 学会予稿集」に発表

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(54) 【発明の名称】 無機酸化物コロイド粒子

(57) 【要約】

【構成】 有機溶媒中に単分散した負電荷または正電荷を有する無機酸化物コロイド粒子の表面に、このコロイド粒子と異なる電荷を有するラジカル重合開始剤を導入する。ラジカル重合開始剤としては、アゾ系の重合開始剤を用い、添加割合は、コロイド粒子の酸化物100重量部に対して、0.1~10重量部の範囲である。次いで、ラジカル重合を生じるモノマーを添加し、鎖状高分子化合物で修飾された無機酸化物コロイド粒子を得る。成長した鎖状高分子化合物の数平均分子量は1,000~200,000の範囲にある。

【効果】 アルコールその他、殆どの有機溶媒に均質に分散するので、各種樹脂の改質用フィラー、各種樹脂との反応剤等として使用することができる。

図面代用写真



写真

ーアゾビス〔2- (3, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロピリミジン-2-イル) プロパン〕ジヒドロクロライド、2, 2'-アゾビス〔2- (5-ヒドロキシ-3, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロピリミジン-2-イル) プロパン〕ジヒドロクロライド、2, 2'-アゾビス〔2- (1- (2-ヒドロキシエチル) -2-イミダゾリン-2-イル) プロパン〕ジヒドロクロライドなど、通常のアゾ系の重合開始剤を用いることができる。また、負電荷を有するラジカル重合開始剤としては、4, 4'-アゾビス (4-シアノ吉草酸)、過硫酸カリ、過硫酸アンモニウムなどを用いることができる。

【0012】本発明に用いる重合性モノマーは、ラジカル重合を生じるものであればよく、例えば、エチレン、プロピレン、スチレン、塩化ビニル、塩化ビニリデン、酢酸ビニル、メタクリル酸メチル、アクリル酸、アクリル酸メチル、アクリロニトリル、アクリルアミド、ブタジエン、イソブレン、クロロブレン、シアノアクリル酸メチル、N-ビニルカルバゾル、N-ビニルピリジン、アクロレイン、ニトロエチレンなどのモノマーを挙げることができる。上記モノマーを単独、または組み合わせで重合または共重合させることにより鎖状高分子化合物を生成させる。

【0013】次に、上記無機酸化物コロイド粒子を鎖状高分子化合物で修飾する方法について説明する。始めに、モノマーを重合させるのに適した有機溶媒中に単分散した負電荷または正電荷を有する無機酸化物コロイド粒子を含有するコロイド溶液に、水または有機溶媒に溶解させた該コロイド粒子と異なる電荷を有するラジカル重合開始剤を添加して、コロイド粒子の表面に静電的相互作用により同重合開始剤を導入する。重合開始剤の添加割合は、コロイド粒子の酸化物100重量部に対して、0.1~10重量部の範囲が適当である。

【0014】次いで上記コロイド溶液に、前記重合性モノマーを添加し、該コロイド溶液を40~90℃に加熱するなど、通常の方法で重合反応を行う。このようにして、単点結合型の鎖状高分子化合物で修飾された無機酸化物コロイド粒子分散コロイド溶液を得る。なお、修飾された無機酸化物コロイド粒子の分散媒は、修飾する鎖状高分子化合物が疎水性であるか親水性であるかによって、有機溶媒または水、あるいはこれらの混合溶媒とすることができる。

【0015】成長した鎖状高分子化合物の数平均分子量は1,000~2,000、000の範囲にあり、さらに、5,000~150,000、特に10,000~100,000の範囲にあることが好ましい。数平均分子量が1,000より小さい場合は、その分子鎖が短いために、このような化合物で修飾された無機酸化物コロイド粒子をフィラーとして合成樹脂に添加して使用した際に合成樹脂との密着性が悪く、所謂アンカー効果が得られない。また、数平均分子量が200,000より大きい

い場合には、修飾された無機酸化物コロイド粒子は有機溶媒への単分散性が悪くなり、凝集粒子が多くなるので好ましくない。

【0016】重合反応に際して、コロイド溶液を安定化させるために鎖状高分子化合物の末端にコロイド粒子と同符号の電荷を有するモノマーまたは連鎖移動剤を導入することが望ましい。これは該コロイド粒子に導入された高分子化合物が反応し合って、コロイド粒子が凝集することなく、溶媒中に安定した状態で単分散することができるからである。

【0017】重合反応終了後、このコロイド溶液から未反応のモノマーとコロイド粒子表面に結合していない高分子化合物を抽出、除去する。更に、当該コロイド溶液の溶媒を蒸発、除去すれば、鎖状高分子化合物で修飾された無機酸化物コロイド粒子の粉末とすることもできるし、また、通常行われている方法で溶媒蒸餾を行えば、所望の有機溶媒を分散媒とする鎖状高分子化合物で修飾された無機酸化物コロイド粒子を含むコロイド溶液を調製することもできる。

【0018】本発明において、無機酸化物コロイド粒子を修飾する鎖状高分子化合物の量は、該コロイド粒子100重量部に対して0.5~30重量部の範囲にあることが望ましい。高分子化合物の量が0.5重量部未満では、修飾された無機酸化物コロイド粒子を合成樹脂等にフィラーとして添加しても、所望のアンカー効果が得られない。また、30重量部を越える場合は、コロイド粒子の表面に形成される鎖状高分子化合物の層が密になるだけで、アンカー効果には変化がなく、経済的でない。

【0019】

【実施例】

【実施例1】エタノールを分散媒とする平均粒子径650nmのシリカコロイド粒子を含むコロイド溶液（純粋化工業製、シリカ濃度5重量%）2000gを密着雰囲気下、室温で2時間攪拌を続け脱気した。これに、2, 2'-アゾビス (2-アミノプロパン) 二塩酸塩0.5gをメタノール24.5gに溶解した溶液を添加した。

【0020】次いで、このコロイド溶液を60℃に保持しながら、減圧蒸留したスチレン80gを3時間かけて添加し、添加終了後これに3-メルカプトプロピオン酸3.0gを加え、更に15分攪拌した。次いで速やかに10℃まで冷却し、これにジエチルエーテル500mlを攪拌しながら加え、未反応モノマー及び遊離のポリマーを抽出することにより反応を停止させた。続いて、この混合液を静置し、エーテル層を取り除いた。

【0021】この操作を3度繰り返して、未反応物を除去してポリスチレンで修飾されたシリカコロイド粒子を含有するコロイド溶液を得た。次いで、このコロイド溶液を外部濾過膜（日本ミドリポリアミッド製セラフロー）にて、イソプロピルアルコールを添加しながら溶

媒置換をして溶融し、酸化剤として15重量%の、イソプロピルアルコールを分散媒とするポリスチレンで修飾されたシリカコロイド粒子を含有するコロイド溶液を得た。

【0022】この様に調製したコロイド溶液について、次に示すような性状の測定と観察を行った。

(1) 無機酸化物コロイド粒子の比表面積
超遠心分離機にて分離したコロイド粒子を150℃で24時間乾燥した後、BET法で測定した。

(2) 無機酸化物コロイド粒子の平均粒子径
コロイド粒子をそれぞれの溶媒で希釈し、動的光散乱法粒度分布測定装置(野崎産業: N1COMP-370)を用いて測定した。

【0023】

(3) 無機酸化物コロイド粒子の変動係数(CV値)
同上の測定装置で測定した。但し、CV値=(標準偏差/平均粒子径)×100[%]である。

(4) 修飾高分子化合物の割合
コロイド粒子を超遠心分離機で分離し、得られた粒子を150℃で20時間乾燥した試料について、熱重量分析装置により150〜1000℃の減量を修飾高分子化合物の量として求めた。

【0024】(5) コロイド粒子の安定性
コロイド溶液を1週間静置して目視により観察した。

○・・・沈殿が見られないもの
△・・・少し沈殿が見られるもの
×・・・多量の沈殿が見られるもの

(6) 再分散性
コロイド溶液を減圧乾燥して得たコロイド粒子を再び、元の溶媒に分散して濃度10重量%のコロイド溶液を調製し、安定性について同様に目視観察した。

【0025】コロイド溶液の調製条件を表1に示し、上記測定結果および評価結果等のコロイド溶液の性状を表2に示す。

【0026】【実施例2】エタノールを分散媒とする平均粒子径500nmのシリカ・アルミナ複合酸化物コロイド粒子を含むコロイド溶液(酸化物濃度5重量%)2000gを窒素雰囲気下、室温で2時間攪拌を続け脱気した。これに2, 2'-アゾビス(2-アミノプロパン)二塩酸塩2.0gをメタノール38gに溶解した液を加えた後、このコロイド溶液を60℃に保持しながら、減圧蒸留したステレン130gを3時間かけて添加し、添加終了後これに3-メルカプトプロピオン酸3.0gを加え、更に15分攪拌した。

【0027】次いで速やかに10℃まで冷却し、これにジエチルエーテル500mlを攪拌しながら加え、未反応モノマー及び遊離のポリマーを抽出することにより反応を停止させた。続いて、この混合液を静置し、エーテル層を取り除いた。この操作を3度繰り返し行って未反応物を除去して、ポリスチレンで修飾されたシリカ・アルミナ複合酸化物コロイド粒子を含有する安定なコロイド溶液を得た。

ルミナ複合酸化物コロイド粒子を含有する安定なコロイド溶液を得た。

【0028】次いで、このコロイド溶液を限外濾過膜(日本ミリポアリミテッド製セラフロー)にて、n-ブタノールを添加しながら溶媒置換をして溶融し、酸化剤として15重量%の、n-ブタノールを分散媒とするポリスチレンで修飾されたシリカ・アルミナ複合酸化物コロイド粒子を含有する安定なコロイド溶液を得た。このコロイド溶液の調整条件及び性状を表1および表2に示す。

【0029】また、実施例2で得られた鎖状高分子化合物で修飾されたコロイド粒子の走査電子顕微鏡写真を図1に示し、修飾される前のコロイド粒子の走査電子顕微鏡写真を図2に示す。図1において、凝集しているように見える鎖状高分子化合物で修飾されたコロイド粒子は、溶媒中に再分散させると、コロイド粒子が単分散した安定なコロイド溶液が得られた。

【0030】【実施例3】エタノールを分散媒とする平均粒子径400nmのシリカ・アルミナ複合酸化物コロイド粒子を含むコロイド溶液(酸化物濃度10重量%)2000gを窒素雰囲気下、室温で2時間攪拌を続け脱気した。これに2, 2'-アゾビス[2-(2-ヒドロキシ-3, 4, 5, 6-テトラヒドロピリミジン-2-イル)プロパン]二塩酸塩3.8gをメタノール22gに溶解した液を加えた後、このコロイド溶液を70℃に保持しながら、減圧蒸留したメタクリル酸メチル160gを5時間かけて添加し、添加終了後これに3-メルカプトプロピオン酸6.7gを加え、更に1時間攪拌した。

【0031】次いで速やかに10℃まで冷却し、これにジエチルエーテル500mlを攪拌しながら加え、未反応モノマー及び遊離のポリマーを抽出することにより反応を停止させた。続いて、この混合液を静置し、エーテル層を取り除いた。この操作を3度繰り返し行って、ポリメタクリル酸メチルで修飾されたシリカ・アルミナ複合酸化物コロイド粒子を含有する安定なコロイド溶液を得た。

【0032】次いで、このコロイド溶液を限外濾過膜(日本ミリポアリミテッド製セラフロー)にて、エチレンジオールを添加しながら溶媒置換をして溶融し、酸化剤として30重量%のエチレンジオールを分散媒とするポリメタクリル酸メチルで修飾されたシリカ・アルミナ複合酸化物コロイド粒子を含有する安定なコロイド溶液を得た。このコロイド溶液の調整条件及び性状を表1および表2に示す。

【0033】【実施例4】メタノールを分散媒とする平均粒子径180nmのシリカ・アルミナ複合酸化物コロイド粒子を含むコロイド溶液(酸化物濃度2重量%)5000gを窒素雰囲気下、室温で2時間攪拌を続け脱気した。これに2, 2'-アゾビス[2-(2-イミダゾリ

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ン-2-イル)プロパン)二塩酸塩4.8gをメタノール72.2gに溶解した液を加えた後、このコロイド溶液を50℃に保持しながら、これに3-メルカプトプロピオン酸2.1gを加え、次いで減圧蒸留した酢酸ビニル90gを2時間かけて添加し、添加終了後、更に30分攪拌した。

【0034】次いで速やかに10℃まで冷却し、これにジエチルエーテル700mlを攪拌しながら加え、未反応モノマー及び遊離のポリマーを抽出することにより反応を停止させた。続いて、この混合液を静置し、エーテル層を取り除いた。この操作を3度繰り返し行い、ポリ酢酸ビニルで修飾されたシリカ・アルミナ複合酸化コロイド粒子を含有する安定なコロイド溶液を得た。

【0035】次いで、このコロイド溶液を限外濾過膜(日本ミリポアミチット製セラフロー)にて、エチレングリコールを添加しながら溶媒置換をして濃縮し、酸化剤として30重量%のエチレングリコールを分散媒とするポリ酢酸ビニルで修飾されたシリカ・ボロン複合酸化コロイド粒子を含有する安定なコロイド溶液を得た。このコロイド溶液の調整条件及び性状を表1および表2に示す。

【0036】【実施例5】エタノールを分散媒とする平均粒子径220nmのチタニア・シリカ・アルミナ複合酸化コロイド粒子を含むコロイド溶液(酸化剤濃度3重量%)2500gを窒素雰囲気下、室温で2時間攪拌を繰り返して脱気した。これに2,2'-アゾビス(2-アミノジプロパン)二塩酸塩3.9gをメタノール25gに溶解した液を加えた後、このコロイド溶液を65℃に保持しながら、これに減圧蒸留したアクリル酸34.7gと減圧蒸留したアルシルホン酸ナトリウムの水溶液(固形分濃度36重量%)4.4.1gの混合液を2時間かけて添加し、添加終了後、更に15分攪拌した。

【0037】次いで速やかに10℃まで冷却し、これにメタノールを攪拌しながら加え、限外濾過膜(旭化成工業製:SPI-1013)にてメタノールを加えながら洗浄し、未反応モノマー及び遊離のポリマーを除去することにより反応を停止させた。続いて、酸化剤として20重量%の濃度になるまで濃縮し、メタノールを分散媒*

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*とする、ポリアルシルホン酸ナトリウム-ポリアクリル酸で修飾されたチタニア・シリカ・アルミナ複合酸化コロイド粒子を含有する安定なコロイド溶液を得た。コロイド溶液の調整条件及び性状を表1と表2に示す。

【0038】【実施例6】エタノールを分散媒とする平均粒子径31nmのアンチモン・シリカ・ボロン複合酸化コロイド粒子を含むコロイド溶液(酸化剤濃度1重量%)3300gを窒素雰囲気下、室温で2時間攪拌を続け脱気した。これに2,2'-アゾビス(2-アミノジプロパン)二塩酸塩1.23gをメタノール34.8gに溶解した液と、3-メルカプトプロピオン酸5.8gを加え、このコロイド溶液を65℃に保持しながら、これに減圧蒸留したメタクリル酸2ヒドロキシエチル35gを、2時間かけて添加し、添加終了後、更に1時間攪拌した。

【0039】次いで速やかに10℃まで冷却し、これに多量の水を攪拌しながら加え、限外濾過膜(旭化成工業製:SPI-1013)にて水を加えながら洗浄し、未反応モノマー及び遊離のポリマーを除去することにより反応を停止させた。続いて、酸化剤として20重量%の濃度になるまで濃縮し、水を分散媒とする、ポリメタクリル酸2ヒドロキシエチルで修飾されたアンチモン・シリカ・ボロン複合酸化コロイド粒子を含有する安定なコロイド溶液を得た。コロイド溶液の調整条件及び性状を表1と表2に示す。

【0040】

【表1】

調製条件

	比表面積	平均粒径	C/V値
実施例1	4.3 m ² /g	650nm	5.4%
実施例2	17.2	500	6.1
実施例3	20.5	400	7.7
実施例4	48.0	180	8.1
実施例5	32.6	220	19.3
実施例6	78.9	81	20.4

【0041】

【表2】

コロイド溶液の性状

	固形分濃度	粒径	C/V値	修飾量	安定性	再分散性
実施例1	15 wt%	670nm	9.1%	3.7wt%	○	△
実施例2	15	720	7.8	14.9	○	○
実施例3	30	480	9.3	17.3	○	○
実施例4	30	230	10.1	28.6	○	○
実施例5	20	280	20.9	8.9	○	○
実施例6	20	45	24.4	10.1	○	○

【0042】

【効果】本発明の鎖状高分子化合物で修飾された無機酸化コロイド粒子は、アルコール、ケトン、エーテル、芳香族炭化水素、脂肪族炭化水素など、殆どの有機溶媒

に均質に分散するので、各種樹脂の改質用フィラー、各種樹脂との反応剤等として使用することができる。

【0043】特に、この無機酸化コロイド粒子は長い分子鎖を有しているから、合成樹脂への添加剤(フィラー

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一)として使用した場合、合成樹脂中で優れたアンカー効果を発揮し、合成樹脂の機能性を最大限に向上させることができる。その他、帯電防止、ブロッキング防止、有機物、色素または金属等の担持用フィラー、化粧品、トナー、繊維の風合、防水性または、耐寒性等の改良用添加剤、潤滑剤、平滑剤、消泡剤等の助剤、塗料用フィラー、樹脂のハードコート剤、銅板の滑り性付与剤、

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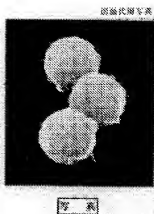
等の用途に使用しても好適である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

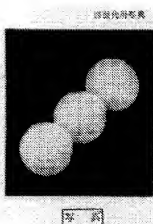
【図1】実施例2で得られた、鎖状高分子化合物で修飾されたコロイド粒子の走査電子顕微鏡写真である。

【図2】修飾される前のコロイド粒子の走査電子顕微鏡写真である。

【図1】



【図2】



フロントページの続き

(51) Int. Cl. ³	識別記号	序内整理番号	F 1	技術表示箇所
C 0 8 F 2/44	M C Q	7442-4 J		
C 0 8 L 101/00		7242-4 J		
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